

## Wintering Young Horses Outside

(Experimental Farms Note.)

With the prevailing high cost of building material and labour, many farmers are deterred from going very extensively into live stock raising, under the impression that a heavy outlay for buildings is necessary.

Such is not the case. While work horses and milking cows require warm stabling, sheep and poultry, in order to be profitable, must be kept away from warm quarters; brood sows do excellently in small individual cabins; young cattle thrive when running outside with only a shed for shelter. Even dry cows and idle work horses can be wintered under cheap shelter.

The reason these classes of live stock do so well wintered outside is that they get what is hard to obtain when kept inside, namely, fresh air and exercise, and are, as a result, in good health and fit for profitable breeding operations.

## WINTERING YOUNG HORSES AT CAP ROUGE

During five years, fifteen different young horses were wintered outside, at Cap Rouge Experimental Station, with only single board sheds as shelters. Though the temperature went down as low as thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit below zero, not a single one has ever been known to shiver. Moreover, as a rule, they commence to shed their hair earlier in the spring than others kept in the barn. During an outbreak of influenza, all the animals inside, were sick whilst not one of those in the pen was affected.

## SHELTERS

Any shed, which is free of draughts, and with an opening to the south, will answer the purpose. If it is placed on a slight elevation, so that water may not run in, there is no need of a floor, ground floors are best. Shingles or paper may be used for the roof, which must be perfectly rain-proof, for metal will get the place too warm during the summer. As only one thickness of lumber forms the sides, it should be grooved and tongued.

## FEED REQUIREMENTS OUTSIDE

The main objection to keeping stock in cold shelters during winter has been that extra feed is required. That the contention is correct cannot be disputed, if the conditions were always perfect in farm shelters. But, as a matter of fact, there are very few well ventilated barns in the country and it is a question whether there is not as much loss of feed through bad digestion, due to the foul air breathed inside such buildings, as through the extra amount given outside.

## Mating the Breeding Pen.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The shortage of labor and the tremendous increase in feed prices make it imperative that only the very best producers should be kept. Stock that would return a substantial profit in pre-war times, when feed was cheap, will now, under the changed conditions, show a loss. This, perhaps, applied more strongly to poultry than to any other class of live stock as the securing of suitable feed is becoming more and more difficult.

In the mating up of the breeding pens these conditions should be borne in mind. Aim to use nothing but your very best birds as it is only from these that the highest results can be obtained.

## SELECTING THE BREEDERS

The male to head the flock should be from a high producer and if possible to know that his sisters are showing their ability to lay, all the better. Not only should his pedigree be right but he should show vigor in every move. A bird of this description will show a fairly broad head with a rather short stout beak, a bold piercing eye, a skin that is soft and velvety to the touch.

**A POWERFUL AID**  
When you feel sluggish and nervous, tired and indifferent, you have the first symptoms of declining strength and your system positively needs the special nutritive food- tonic in

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to replenish your blood power, enliven its circulation and bring back the snap and elasticity of good health. Scott's Emulsion supplies Nature with the correct building-food which is better than any drugs, pills or alcoholic mixtures.



Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-15

shanks with fine scales and showing a certain amount of red pigment down the outer sides.

His mates should be vigorous females that have shown by egg production what they can do. If trap nests are not used—and they are not on most farms, band those pullets that start to lay first and select the breeding pens from them.

The ideal mating is a well developed cockerel of the foregoing description mated to young hens, but if enough hens of the desirable type are not available, do not hesitate to use pullets, so long as they are well matured and vigorous, they will give the best of results.

## A Seven-Year-Old Hen Flock.

For some time the experts who write for the poultry papers have told us that it is not profitable to keep hens in the laying flock more than two years. In order to test this claim the Utah experiment station has made a study in annual egg-laying production based on the records of a flock of seven-year-old hens and their progeny. This has led the station to make some interesting observations and conclusions.

The hens in the test were White Leghorns, descended from a small number of individuals introduced into the poultry plant some nine years ago. Taken as a whole, the flocks were unselected as far as egg production is concerned. They were, however, always selected for vigor.

The average productive life of this strain of fowls appears to be about four years. The average first year production of all flocks in the test was 124 eggs. The average second year production was exactly same as the first, while the average of the third year was only one dozen less. The normal variation in the first year flock averages in between 100 to 160 eggs, the second year between 105 and 140, and the third year between 100 and 130. After that the averages for all ages has been very close to ninety eggs per year.

The total production of a flock for the first three years appears to be the same regardless of whether the first year record was extremely high, extremely low, or medium in amount.

Nearly all of the longer-lived hens of a flock will lay over 500 eggs; the majority of them will lay over 600 or 700, while individual records running from 500 up to nearly 1,000 eggs may be expected.

In the flocks making low first year records the second and third year records were high and there was little difference in production in these two years between the high layers and the low layers of the first year.

In the flocks making high first year records the second and third years' records were low but the higher layers of the first year continued to be the highest producers.

The ten hens making the highest second years' records gave a higher three-year total than the ten making the highest first year record.

More hens have made their highest year's record after the first year than during that year. Three hens made their highest record the fifth year.

Nearly all the hens in these flocks whose total production has been extremely high, have made low or only medium first year records. One hen laid 103 eggs the first year, 197 the second, 188 the third, 72 the fourth, 103 the fifth and 103 the sixth year.

## GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a Beauty Lotion for a Few Cents to Remove Tan, Freckles, Sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whiteness, removes and roughness disappears and complexion beautifies known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

## Blown From the Bottom of the Harbor

A rock, weighing 1½ tons is on exhibition in Halifax, having been taken after the great explosion from the deck of a ship in port. Many claimed the bottom of the harbor was brought to view by the explosion and this rock is believed to have thus been brought up from the bed of the harbor.

## Maple Sugar Wanted.

Every pound of maple sugar produced this spring adds to the food stock of the country at a time when every pound of food-stuff is needed. Maple sugar makers are sure of a market for every pound of pure maple sugar and syrup they produce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## The Corn Crop in Quebec.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Nearly every farmer knows what his corn crop means to him in his live stock work. First, it makes, when put into the silo, one of the most cheapest and most palatable of feeds as well as one that makes a good balanced ration with clover, hay, roots, and a small amount of grain, for milk production as well as beef. It is also very serviceable to feed to sheep, idle horses and colts in limited quantities. Second, it is one of the best crops to work into your farm rotation, for the frequent cultivations that are necessary to get the best results with corn, clean the soil well of weeds and leave it in the best possible shape for the following crop, which is generally grain of some kind seeded down with ten to twelve pounds of clover and ten pounds timothy added per acre.

At the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Que., it has been found that corn does the best on a clover sod. Manure is spread in winter on the corn ground as drawn from the stables so as to save labor, at the rate of about fifteen tons of manure per acre.

In spring, this manure is ploughed under with the green sod, turning quite a shallow furrow, say five inches. The manure and green sod, when turned under and packed properly, commence to decay, warm up the soil and give the young corn roots the best chance possible. The ploughing of the corn ground may be left until nearly ready to plant for the soil is then generally in better shape to work. The ploughing is followed with the double disc harrow so as to pack the furrows, save evaporation and also to get a good seed bed before the soil gets baked, as it will if left exposed to the sun long after ploughing before being worked.

By all means be sure to have as perfect a seed bed as possible before planting for that is half of the battle. When you have this be sure to have the best seed possible with good germinating qualities and of the variety best adapted to your district.

At Lennoxville, in the Flint varieties, Compton Early and Longfellow, and in Dents, Wisconsin No. 7 and Early Learning have been found to be about the best.

Corn should be planted thirty-six to forty inches apart in rows according to the variety, but if weeds and couch grass are present it might be preferable to plant in hills three feet apart each way in order to allow for cultivation both ways. When planting in rows, try to arrange to have the rows run north to south in order to let in the most sun possible which is needed so much in this district for this crop. Frequent cultivation and the hoe around the plants are very essential.

As to the mode of harvesting and conserving this important crop the silo is strongly recommended, but if shocked up in quite large shocks and tied with binder twine near the top and left in the field until required the corn makes very good feed when run through the cutter though not nearly so much relished as in the ensilage.

## Died at 115.

A Charlottetown, P. E. I., despatch says: Miss Lizzie Palmer, the oldest person on the island, if not in Canada, died in the Provincial Infirmary here, aged 115. She was born in Nova Scotia and came to the island when a child and has been a ward of the government since 1883. She became blind two years ago. Previous to that she had regained her second sight and could read without glasses. Her hearing was acute and otherwise she was normal.

## Calling a Bluff

Among the advertisements in a paper appeared the following: "The gentleman who found a purse with money in it is required to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized."

A few days afterward the reply was inserted: "The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse requests the loser to call at his house."

## Store the Ice.

By storing all the natural ice that it is possible to harvest, ice companies, farmers, creamery owners and others will help materially in saving ammonia this year. Even at the present time there is an absolute shortage of ammonia in the United States of 60,000,000 pounds per annum for war and commercial purposes.

## Red Cross Must Save.

The executive of the Red Cross Society of Regina, has asked that the advice of the Food Controller be carefully observed at any gatherings in the interests of the Red Cross and that if the hostess really wishes to serve food she should at least be careful not to use the commodities most needed overseas.

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(GOVERNMENT STANDARD)

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## Shortage of Feed

According to a recent statement made by Mr. R. E. Brotherton, President of the Board of Agriculture, there were only enough oats available in Britain to feed working horses on reduced rations, after making allowance for milling stocks. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding and this shortage would continue for at least a year, he declared. He was afraid that all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be killed, while hunters would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

## Allied Aviators Raid German City.

AMSTERDAM, February 26—A raid by Entente aviators on Trèves, East Prussia, is reported in a despatch from that city to the Cologne Gazette. It says bombs were dropped in various parts of Trèves, causing damage to property. No military establishments were injured.

There is a city of about 45,000 inhabitants, on the Moselle River, 35 miles from the French border.

## Get Out Your Sap Buckets.

Farmers and others who have maple sugar outfits, even if they have not been in use for years, should put them to work this year. There is a sugar shortage, and Canadian maple trees should be made to produce to the maximum. So even if you haven't the most up-to-date equipment, tap all the trees you can and make the most of the facilities you have on hand. There'll be a good market for all the maple sugar and syrup produced.

"In God's name, what are eggs and tea compared with final victory?"



**FARM WORK MUST GO ON!**

Men and women are needed on the farms of Canada to-day. It is our patriotic privilege to help feed our Allies. But it is hopeless to try to do the heavy work involved if the kidneys require attention.

# Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

are compounded of certain medicines, which have proven their efficacy in healing disordered kidneys and so relieving Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Urinary Troubles, Swollen Joints and Ankles, and Headaches.

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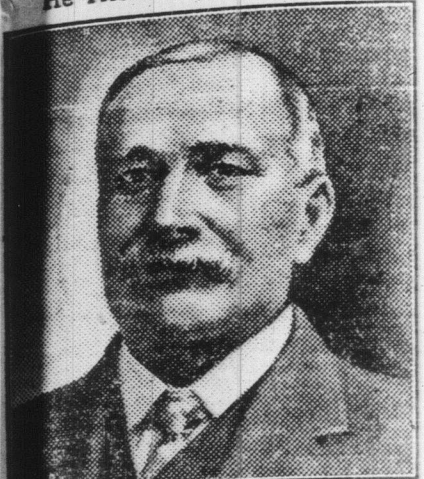
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The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

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I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-tives" in the house".

JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Accom. TIME TABLE Accom.  
Thurs. IN EFFECT Thurs.  
only Jan. 13, 1918 days only

Stations	Read up	Read down
St. John's	5:00 p.m.	4:10 a.m.
St. John's	4:28 p.m.	4:41 a.m.
Bridgetown	4:10 p.m.	4:23 p.m.
Granville Centre	3:43 p.m.	3:56 p.m.
Granville Ferry	3:25 p.m.	3:38 p.m.
Karsdale	3:05 p.m.	3:18 p.m.
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